Hon. Lon V. Stevens, Governor of the State of Missouri,

Addresses the Senate and House of Representatives on Taking the Oath of Office as the State's Chief Executive.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 11 .- Following is Gov. Stevens' inaugural ad-

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES—Having the called by a majority of the electors of Missouri to the chief executive office of the state, I come now to assume the high trust committed to my hands. I hope I am duly sensible of the weighty responsibilities imposed upon me by the position to which I have been assignd through the favor of my countrymen. My great desire is to render some submen. My great desire is to render submen. My great desire is to render submen. My great desire is to render some submen. My great desire is to rende innovations. The best results in practical government can be obtained only by the strict tenance of public order, by wise economy in expenditures, and by exercising the most exacting integrity in the discharge of public duty. Along these lines it shall be my constant endeavor to conduct the affairs of the state. That I shall encounter difficulties and embarrassments in the progress of my work is perhaps inevitable, and that I shall make mis-takes is almost certain, but invoking the divine Takes is almost certain, but invoking the divine Master to guide me, and inspired by a resolute purpose and a patriotic desire to do my duty without fear or favor, I shall hope to so perform my task-impartially, justly and honorably-so as to merit the approval of the people.



Gov. Lon V. Stevens. The responsibilities of legislation is a divided one. It is shared by the two houses of the general assembly and by the governor. No more important duty can be imposed upon any body of men than that of making laws for the government of a great state. Laws should be enacted solely to promote the public good. Menciothed with power to make laws should not be Influenced in their action by prejudice, by fear tor favor, or by any unworthy motive They should measure their conduct by a standard of scrapulous propriety. They should attenuously refuse to do any act or put themselves in any position which would compromise their integrity, fetter their independence or impair their usefulness. They should remember always that public offices were not established to become private snaps, but to subserve the public need and to promote the general welfare. They should refrain with special care from becoming in any wise obligated to those who may have a selfish interest in securing or preventing legislation. The man who is not absolutely free to do what he thinks is right is unfit for public station. There should not be too much legislative tankering. There is such a thing as excess in legislation. More harm than good is done by the mere accumulation of statutes. New laws should be enacted only when manifestly re-quired to remedy some substantial defect in existing laws, to right some undoubted wrong, development of a great and progressive state.

Along these lines, which I am confident you will approve, let us co-operate in an earnest effort to make the work of this general assembly honorably conspicuous in the legislative

There is important work to do and I hope it will be done in a business way. My chief am-bition is to make this administration disdisctively a business administration, and I pray you to make this legislature in the strictest sense a business legislature. Too great expedition is not to be recommended, but we must not forget that the session is limited to 70 days at a per diem sufficient to pay the actual expenses of those in attendance. We should proceed judiciously and deliberateiy. We should not act until we fully comprehend
each given situation and thoroughly understand
the force and effect of what we propose to do.
White all this is but the part of prudence, my
experience of several years at the capital convinces me that it is too often the case that the first few weeks of the legislative session are practically wasted. It not unfrequently hap-pens that half the session expires before the general assembly begins in earnest to take up the work it has to do. These delays, so frethe work it has to do. These delays, so frequently prolonged without apparent reason, result in postponing the important work of the body until sear the close of the session, when members, having grown weary and impatient, become anxious to return to their homes and private affairs. The legislature is then in poor condition to transact business with the intelligent and deliberate care that should characterize the proceedings of such a body. This condition results inevitably in great confusion, when not only are misbly in great confusion, when not only are mis-takes apt to be made and the most important matters neglected, but it furnishes an opportunity for the scheming lobbyist to score his Partisanship should be moderated if not sup-

pressed and unseemly strife should be avoided. Guided by patriotism and common sense we should go forward with our work like practical men moving with dignity, courage and confidence. Let us not strive to see how many laws we can pass, but rather endeavor to prove how operation, labor to accomplish results as near-ly satisfactory as possible.
You are already informed by the message of Gov. Stone that at the very threshold of the

ensuing blennial period we are confronted with and devise some remedy to relieve the situacion. During the last two years the outgoing administration has been hard pressed to make the revenue collected meet the demands cresated by the last appropriations. It is a subject with which I am tolerably familiar by reasof my connection with the treasury, and it is sufficient for me to say that I indorse the observations and recommendations made by the governor. This is a matter to which we must address ourselves at once and I invite your carnest assistance in solving the problem and in removing the difficulties in our path. The most rigid economy must be practiced by all departments, not only because it is right

as a governmental policy, but more especially because it is imperatively demanded by the exigencies confronting us. It is my opinion that under the prevailing gold standard and flusneisi policies of the federal government, general business conditions will not materially or permanently improve, but on the contrary, we can reason-ably anticipate a continuance of this experi-ence which has so distressed the country in recent years. I see nothing in the immediate future to warrant a substantial hope for better times. It is the part of wisdom that the representatives of the people should keep these things in mind when they come to provide for the public revenue and to make appropriathe public revenue and to make appropriations; but no matter how economically we may administer the affairs of state, the constantly growing needs of the public service incident to a large increase in population and business developments, make it impossible that appropriations should be confined to the present volume of business if that volume should remain stationary as it will, substantially, in the absence of further legislation. There is a positive necessity for an increase in the treasury receipts. This I believe can be done in a measure, as in my judgment it be done in a measure, as in my judgment it should be, by such amendments and condi-tions to the tax laws as will decrease the burdens of farming and kindred industries, and impose taxation on those who are enjoying public franchises and special privileges granted to ahom by law and for which under existing conditions they make no adequate returns. But, ditions they make no adequate returns. But, whatever you may deem it most wise to do, the

whatever you may deem it most wise to do, the situation is one which presents a legislative subject of the first importance and its consideration should not be delayed.

Pussing from this, I desire to suggest several other subjects which I regard as paramount importance and to which I invite your most thoughtful attention. I recommend the establishment of a banking sureau, and that the office of bank commissioner be created. This officer should be given charge of private banks, and all banks organized under state laws, building and toan associations and trust companies. The compensation of this officer should be sufficient to engage a class of talent equal to the importance of the work, and the expense of the bureau should be met by a tax levied in some proper form on the institutions committed to its management. In my jungment the law as it now stands, scattering the control of these institutions throughout the various demartments of the state coverance.

Maker without mentioning a law-breaker. Every law contains righte-ousness and equity for all alike.—Rev. J. H. Morrison, Presbyterian, Nashville, Tenn.

A Second Liceota.

If the Christian church shall ever need another Paul, a Luther or a Wesley, God will raise one up. If in the onward march of civilization it shall again become necessary to strike from the scarred; ankles of an oppressed people the cruel shackles of slavery. Goz will send to them a Lincolu.—Rev. T. W. Davis, Methodist, Philadelphia, Pa. various departments of the state government, is crude in conception, imperfect in form and quantifactory in practice. The duties and responsibilities of the officers and directors of banking itstitutions should be better defined and their liabilities to depositor and creditors should be more thoroughly understood. In this connection 1 will say I believe the states defining the powers of trust companies.

sell real estate, and engage in the banking business, and to become heavy borrowers vastiy in excess of their capital.

The next regular session of the general assemoly, which will meet in January, 1899, will be the revising session. Under the constitution that session can sit for 120 days at \$5 per diem. It is almost impossible for such a body to revise the entire code of laws with any degree of satisfaction. Past experience proves this. The of satisfaction. Past experience proves this. The revision of 1889 compares favorably with for-mer sessions, but it is full of contradictions, inadequate and uncertain. It is in every re-

inadequate and uncertain. It is in every respect desirable that a suitable plan be devised and put in operation by the present legislature to secure an accurate, thorough and systematic revision of all the statute laws of the state to be submitted to the Fortleth general assembly for review, and publication as the Revised Statutes of 1892. I believe that the law should authorize the appointment of a commission to be composed of three able and experienced lawyers for the purpose of preparing a revision to be submitted to the next general assembly. These men should be appointed for two years at such a salary as would insure the two years at such a salary as would insure the best class of legal talent for the work. It should be made the duy of all state, county and municipal officials to furnish the committee with any data in their possession when called for, and to otherwise aid them in every proper way. In this way far better than in any other, in my opinion, a revision can be made and the laws perfected. I have no doubt whatever that the perfected. I have no doubt whatever that the expense of the commission would be saved many times over by the results of its work. I am strengthened in the views here expressed and am led earnestly to commend this plan to your favor because my opinion in regard to it is concurred in by many, of the ablest and most-thoughtful men of the state. I trust that the state of Missouri will take

the lead in perfecting such legislation as will curb the insolence and check the oppression of the trusts. We should use the power we have at this time in behalf of the people and extir-pate those influences which have become a menace to our free institutions of government. I call the attention of your honorable body to the coercion of employes by corporations and other employers of labor with a view to influencing political action. Such coercion raises a question more serious and more vital than the money question, the tariff question or any other economical question however important dividing political parties. The question is presents is whether a free popular government shall be maintained in America. If corrolon, moral or physical, such as witnessed in the last campaign is to go unrebuked, gov-ernment by the people is nearing its end and we are entering on an era of government by an oligarchy of opulant employers. by an oligarchy of opulent employers. I rec-ommend the enactment of such laws as will not only protect the voter in the free exercise of his franchise, but will make it perilous for any man to interfere with his right any man to interfere with his right.

The election law passed by the last legislature has yielded fairly satisfactory results in St. Louis and Hansas City, but the experience gained in the last election shows the need of amendments in some essential particulars. The polls should be kept open until seven o'clock for the benefit of workingment and clocks. of workingmen and cierks. Where there is difficulty in getting satisfactory election officers among the residents of a precinct, the right should be given to select them from other precincts. The work of the judges and clerks should be rendered less laborious and they

should be rendered less laborious and they should be better paid. The present omnibus ballot is a source of trouble and annoyance, and it should be abolished. There is no reason why any ballot should be thrown out. The law should not make voting so complicated as to vitiate the ballots of intelligent citizen. In my judgment it would not be to our disadvantage if the Australian ballot law should be so are rided as to anylycely to silve should be so amended as to apply only to citles having over ten thousand inhabitants. I warmly and unequivocally indores that plank in the democratic platform upon which I was elected which declares in favor of a fel-low-servent's law. I earnestly hope that this legislature will regard this mandate, and enact law that will meet the expectations of the railroad employees of the state.
Our educational and eleemosynary institutions must be maintained in their high state of efficiency, and no backward step will be taken

my must mark the conduct of those in charge of them.

No interest in Missouri should be more carefully guarded or more vigorously promoted than her public school system. Her schools should all be encouraged by wise legislation and supported, as they have always been, by ample appropriations. The state university, which is the cap-sheaf of our public school system, is entitled to and will doubtless receive at your hands that consideration which it has always received, and which will enable it to take front rank among the institutions of America. If the necessity ever existed for a Missouri youth to leave his own state for education, it should be removed by such judicious foster-ing of our own institution as will not only keep our boys and girls at shome, but will draw Missouri the ambitious of other states. I have conferred with Gov. Stone and I have read that portions of his message concerning the endowment fund for the university. I approve of the suggestions he makes to you on this subject.
Among the many subjects that will engage your attention none can be more important than the improvement of our public highways. Good roads will not only enhance the value of our farming lands, but will add to the pros-perity of all our cities, towns and villages. Some provision should be made for their sys-tematic and permanent improvement, and I commend the matter to your serious considers-

carnest attention. These costs have grown to alarmingly enormous proportions, and a con-siderable portion of the state's revenue is re-quired to liquidate them. I ask your attention to proper legislation by correcting this constantly increasing demand upon our funds. Many of the most eminent jurists of the state and a large number of prominent citizens have expressed to me the opinion that a convention should be called at an early date to revise the constitution. I am not certain that such a convention is necessary, but whether so or not is a question, I believe, of sufficient importance to merit your careful attention. The present constitution was adopted over twenty years ago. It has many excellent provisions which should be preserved, but it also has many provisions that might, as I believe, be expunded or materially changed to the advantage of the state. I concur in the view that our fundamental law should be liberalized in some directions and broadened in its general scope so as to adapt itself better to the requirements of the present day. Some have expressed an apprehension that it might be unsafe to attempt to remediate constitution although it is men moving with dignity, courage and confidence. Let us not strive to see how many laws we can pass, but rather endeavor to prove how good we can make our legislation. Let us first take up those matters of the greatest moment and of the most imposing import, and, by co-speration, labor to accomplish results as nearity satisfactory as possible. hope that the general assembly will take this matter under advisement and give it such de-

liberation as it may deserve. In conclusion let me again remind you that to you and to me have the dearest interests of the people been intrusted. I have an abiding faith that we shall be able to rise above party zeal and factional spirit in a hearty co-operation for the promotion of those interests. It is only by so doing that we can merit the confidence which has that we can merit the confidence which has that we can merit the confidence which has been reposed in us, and preserve consciences void of offense. Appreciating the grave responsibilities of my position and fully sensible of my own infirmities, I trust our Heavenly Father will guide me to see the right and give me the courage to do it. We must at all times remember our grateful dependence upon that Surreme Being, without whose guidance. that Supreme Being without whose guldance and help we can accomplish nothing great and good. I invoke upon our great and beloved state and all of our people and your actions the blessings of Almighty God.

Joining the Church. Joining the church is in one sense a very small affair. It makes no differ ence whatever in your life in one sense. It is simply the open confession of what you already believe in your soul. In another sense it is of the utmost importance. It means the open alliance of your life's powers with | lulu to fight the case. She learned of those whom you believe to be battling on the right side in this great moral conflict. It means that your influence her husband of instigating them with men shall be for the right .- Rev. Maj. Higley declared she had trav-J. P. Egbert, Presbyterian, St. Paul, eled alone.

The Law. God's law governs the acts of mankind in their daily life and builds the edifice in which we exist, as it does the business house of the body in which we live. We can not mention a lawmaker without mentioning a law-

In this connection I will say I believe the statute defining the powers of trust companies to objectionable, because it confers upon them to engage in business as trustees, and to propardize trust funds by becoming sureties on all kinds of official and, judicial bonds, and by guaranteeing the fidelity of public officers and the financial agents of private individuals. It also authorizes them to buy and

SHERMAN ACCEPTS.

The Ohio Senator Will be Secretary of State-Ex-Gov. John D. Loug, of Massa. chusetts, Supposed to be Sisted for the New England Member, and Gen. Alger, of Michigan, Considered for Secretary of War.

CANTON, O., Jan. 15 .- Senator Sherman, who, this afternoon, authorized the United Associated Presses to positively announce that he has accepted the portfolio of state, and ex-Gov. John D. Long, of Massachusetts, who will in all probabability be in Maj. McKinley's cabinet, sat down at table with the president-elect to-day. The other guest at luncheon was Senator Burrows, of Michigan. Senator Sherman arrived at the house about an hour and a quarter before noon and left for Washington at 2 o'clock. He had a long talk with Maj. McKinley, and they discussed many men and measures. The formation of the cabinet | national banks should be allowed to eswas the main topic of conversation. Senator Sherman said appointments and the organization of the work in his department would not be considthe appointment of a first assistant secretary of state was not discussed John Russell Young, of Philadelphia, is under consideration. Senator Shesman was in excellent spirits and seemed full of vigor.

The visit of ex-Gov. Long following so closely upon that of Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, is construed to mean he is not unwilling to accept a place in Maj. McKinley's cabinet. Senator Lodge assured Maj. McKinley that there were no objections to the appointment of Gov. Long on the part of the Massachusetts republicans, and it may be deemed reasonably certain that he will be the New England member of the cabinet. Maj. McKinley and Gov. Long had a long talk and the latter left for the east by way of Cleveland at 4:30. It is not thought that the particular place in the cabinet which is likely to be offered Gov. Long has been determined. No tender of a portfolio was made today. Gov. Long said he simply came

to confer with Maj. McKinley. Senator J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, came to see the president-elect in the interest of Gen. R. A. Alger, whom he hopes will be appointed secretary of war. Senator Burrows said the republicans of Michigan had counted upon Gen. Alger, and that he had the hearty indorsement of the two senators. Gen. Alger is also being urged by the old soldiers of the Union armies. Senator Burrows did not indicate that the portfolio had been tendered Gen. Alger, but the belief is pretty strong here that it will be.

SHERMAN INTERVIEWED.

The Coming Secretary of State on the War in Cuba and the Tariff.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 16. - Senator Sherman passed through Pittsroute to Washington. Senator Sherman said:

"It begins to look as though Spain would grant Cuba some kind of autonomy which will speedily end the war. If the Spanish government would grant to the people of Cuba the same rights that are accorded to the people of Spain it would have much to do with ending the struggle. I am in favor of non-interference with the affairs of Cuba. About all we want to do is to buy products in the island and sell her all the goods we can. I do not believe there is any reliable news coming from the war. We have no knowledge of what our representative, Mr. Lee, reported to the president, except as might be inferred from the message, and one can readily understand that it might be embarrassing to him, in his relations with the Spanish authorities at Havana, if the full text of his report were made public. We do know, however, that the reports from Cuba, pub- termined to rule. lished in the newspapers every morning, are very unreliable "

'How about an extra session of congress?" Senator Sherman was asked. "It is absolutely certain that we will have an extra session, and the earlier it is held the better. It is very necessary that we should have a prompt readjustment of the tariff, and it is probable that the extra session will be confined to tariff legislation, though, you know, congress can consider any subject once it is called in

DEFENDS HIS DAUGHTER. Maj. Higley Says Mes. Dimond Did Not

Elope from Honolulu, as Charged. CEDAB RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 16.-When Maj. M. A. Higley, of this city, the father of Mrs. W. W. Dimond, who is reported to have eloped from Honoluiu with Charles Dillard Wilson, was shown the dispatch, he denied there had been an elopement. He asserted that his daughter came to San Francisco upon the advice of physicians to

recover from the effect of cruel treatment inflicted upon her by her husband, who has brought suit for divorce at Honolulu.

Maj. Higley stated that his daughter had made answer to the bill with countercharges, and had left yesterday by the steamer Coptic for Honothe scandalous charges as soon as she arrived at San Francisco, and accused

THE BATTLESHIP TEXAS

To be at Galveston February 16 to Receive

Her Silver Service. GALVESTON. Tex., Jan. 16 .- Secretary Herbert has notified the committee which has charge of the presentation of a \$5,000 silver service to the battleship Texas on behalf of the people of that state, that he had given orders for the ship to be at Galveston February 16 for the purpose of receiving the gift, which was obtained by popular subscription. The last goverament report showed 25 feet of water here and the Texas idraws

22 h feet. RESIGNED HIS COMMISSION

To Go to Cuba to Fight in the Cause of WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- Second-Lieut. Charles E. Hays, of the Eighteenth infantry, who is a native of Illinois and rose from the ranks five years ago, has gone to Cuba to accept a commiss ion in the native army.

In his resignation, which was accepted by the president he made no reference to his future movements, but in transmitting theresignation to his colonel, he said that he was going to fight for Cuba's freedom.

INGENIOUS REASONING.

Sank Facilities for Farmers-View of an "Expert in Finance." Under this caption "Matthew Marshall" contributes to the Sun a very rudite commentary upon Comptroller Eckles' late report. Mr. Eckles, it will be recalled, advised certain amend-

ments to the national banking law. Assenting to the general opinion that the farmers' complaint of a continual scarcity of currency is well founded, he recommended that in places having fewer than 2,000 inhabitants it should e permissible to establish banks with \$25,000 capital; that in all banks circulation should be issued to the par value of government bond security, and that the tax upon it be reduced to one-half in places of fewer than 1,000 population

tablish branches. None of these recommendations receives Mr. "Marshall's" approval. He scend to a silver basis such as all silver shows them to be impracticable, and arered till after the inauguration of gues further that the farmer has all the words, our money is at once reduced Maj. McKinley. It is understood that currency he deserves. "The plain but one-half of its present value. unpalatable truth," according to him, "is that if the farmers would spend to-day, but the gossips have it that less than they earn they would soon with all other legal tender coins. have money enough for their daily transactions, and if they were more rind their credit better than it is and the interest exacted of them less."

This is beating the devil around the stump with a vengeance. The farmer complains that he cannot sell his products for enough money to buy the necessaries of life and pay even the interest on his mortgage. To whom Mr. "Marshall" replies:

"It is your own fault. Why don't you save up your money? If you only would, my friend, you would soon have enough to pay off the mortgage; and, having in this way proved that you do not really need a loan, we shall gladly accommodate you with one at a lower rate of interest."

It would be interesting to hear a western farmer's opinion of this ingenious necessitate that all silver basis nations reasoning, especially if he had been in- double the weight of theirs. Which formed that Mr. "Marshall" is one of the "experts in finance" we are told should be allowed to manage the nation's financial policy .- N. Y. Journal.

LESSONS FROM EXPERIENCE. What the Past Year Has to Offer the New One. Welcome 1897!

some of the dark clouds which have -- Philadelphia Item. lowered upon the prospects of trade and

But 1896 is rich in experience to the entire American nation. We have felt the touch of depression, the rigors of the interests of all are bound up in will show the devastation to the railburgh last night from Canton, en providing ample work for the toilers, roads of the country, along the track of after the health of his thousand wives. When trouble is coming, is obviously the and in having the volume of money | the gold standard policy: increased to meet the needs of the masses. We have learned the danhave been brought to realize that depression must continue unless the aggressions of the money power are 4,089, with bonds and stock at \$369,075,-

Eighteen hundred and niney-six is tics. It has taught them that the people are not to be trifled with, and that bold defiance of public will, and the with punishment.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-six has taught the politicians that the people

Therefore, welcome to 1897! From look with hope to the present one .-Philadelphia Item.

INSOLVENT PROMISES.

The Remedy for Our Condition Is More Primary Money. The Record says: "No business individual or firm or corporation would be estcemed either safe or solvent after having issued a volume of demand notes which it was impossible to pay when presented. This is precisely the

situation of the government." That is all very true, and all the more foolish in our government because it is true. The plain remedy is, stop promiscontrol, and, in the place of ple." promises of any kind, issue dollars they are announced as such, be the of this country." material what it may. That at once ends all question about the solveney of our government on that head.

The Record's plan is: Destroy our ple." money, and, presumably, "hand ourselves over to usurers," a most absurd proposition, because how, then, could we carry on business without money? How control our own business when it is put into control of usurers?

The proper remedy is to destroy the "promises," not the money.-Philadel-

BIMETALLISM.

Two Definitions of a Thing We Need, But

A great many people do not know the authentic definition of bimetallism. Some think we now have bimetallism. because silver dollars circulate and are as good as gold. This is a mistake. Our money system at present is gold monometallism supporting a large body of credit money, a part of which are the silver dollars. Credit money is not really money, but only promises money that is real money, which now is gold only. We give two definitions of bimetallism, the first from the Encyclopedic diction-

rent use of the coins of the two metals, all kinds, including homicide" gold and silver, at a fixed relative value, | Correct. Idleness and crime have been as the standard of all other values, each stendily increasing for many years.

Skittish. The trouble with the dollar is not that monopolies, begets idleness. it buys too much, but that it shies too | What are you going to do about it?much.-Chicago Dispatch.

A REMARKABLE PROPOSITION One Way of Enlarging the Use of Silver

ns a Metal. There is an amazing amount of ignorance, willful or otherwise, among our centemporaries in their suggestions for relief in the silver question: for instance, the Public Ledger's Washington correspondent advises as a feasible scheme "for satisfying the demands of the silver advocates and enlarging the use of silver as a metal" would be "to agree upon a common silver coin, equal in value, say, to our gold dollar, or to some other approximate standard, which, under proper regulations as to coinage, etc., should be current in all countries of this continent. Thus, value would be given to our silver product, of one per cent. per annum, and that, and commerce with these countries would be aided."

Such advice means this: If we make a silver coin that is legal tender in all the countries named, we at once debasis nations now enjoy. In other

Because one coin a legal tender in our country, must have a like value

So long as we adhere to our present standard of legal tender, it would be scrupulous in paying the interest and practically impossible to so reduce the principal of their debts they would the value of our curency. That is to say, it would be impossible for us to make a coin that would be worth less than double what would be legal tender in silver basis nations. To reduce our coins one-half, we would be obliged to coin one-half the grains now in our gold dollar into a gold dollar. Or what would come to the same thing, make a law stating that our silver dollar is only worth the value of the South American silver dollar, which, of course, necessitates that our gold dollar ceases to be circulated as a dollar in the United States.

Or, if we made a silver dollar the bullion value of which would be worth commercially the present price of gold bullion, it would double the weight of our present silver dollar. That would would, in practice, mean that our contemporary recommends these silver basis nations to double the size of their present dollars and name them one dollar; or, the United States to sacrifice or throw away one-half of all the silver dollars we now have doing duty as dollars in this country. In other words, our contemporary is hopelessly mixed, The passing of 1896 will cause no and understands very little what it is regret. It has not been a prosperous talking about, in spite of the authoriperiod for the nation. In its passage it | ties it quotes in the shape of our late is hoped that it carries away with it President Arthur and Secretary Blaine

> RAILROAD INTERESTS. Do Not Seem to Be Benefited by the

Gold-Standard Policy. The following figures, on the authorhard times. We have learned that ity of the Wall Street Financial News,

During 1896, 34 railroads, with 5,441 gers of the combining of wealth, and capitalization of about \$275,000,000, went into the hands of receivers. In 1895 the number was 31; mileage,

000. In 1894 it was 38, with 7,025 miles From the bitter experience of 1896 and \$395,791,000 involved. In 1893 the we enter 1897 wiser and more earnest number was 74, the mileage 29,340 and in the demand for the removal of the the stocks and bonds \$1.781.046,000. In evils which have brought prostration | 1892, 36 roads, 10,508 miles and \$357,to nearly every line of trade and manu- 692,000 stocks and bonds made up the record. For the 13 years from 1884 to 1896 inclusive 412 roads, with 90,867 rich in lessons to those who live by poli- miles and \$4,916,044,000 of stocks and bonds have gone into receivers' hands. All reports agree that a condition in marked contrast to this exists in the shrinking of duty, are certain to meet chief of the silver countries, and, while nobody expects or wishes the United States to go to a silver basis, yet in the experience of the country the silver are the masters, and that they are de- basis is far preferable, if one or the other has to be had. Mexico is well known to be prosperous in her railroad | sttended the prince and the members the bitter lessons of the past year, we business. Japan is taking mighty of his harem. His skill quickly made No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's the prince his friend and when the latstrides forward. An incident is that the Baldwin company has recently sold 40 85-ton locomotives, and another in- last May Dr. Vanneman was one of the cident is that the paper manufacturing machinery is going to Japan, involving immense return to the manufacturers, -Minneapolis Penny Press.

THE UNPARDONABLE SIN.

Goldbug Press Becomes Hysterical Over an Attack on Corporations. "Distinguished by treachery and ma-

icious efforts to disturb the course of national prosperity." "It is treasonable and an abettor of the influences which are working for and children and baggage. The jouring to pay what the government cannot the injury of the republic and the peo-

"Is deliberately assisting the snarlthat are not promises for anything ing forces of anarchy which are striving but are dollars in themselves because for the political and social destruction

"It is a wicked and demagogical effort to continue and intensify the evils and the dangers to the welfare of this peo-

"It is seeking to destroy the harmony necessary to prosperity." "It has become wholly evil and perni-

"Shame and disgrace upon the --!" The above quotations, gentle and affrighted reader, are not from the writings of some frenzied patriot, endeavoring adequately to characterize the trusts which corrupt legislators. Oh, no! They are from an editorial in a recent morning's Sun, which thus denounces the Union League club of New York city because—the reason is given in the exact language of the Sun-"it

-N. Y. Journal. IDLENESS AND CRIME.

has begun an attack on corporations."

A Plain Lesson from Last Year's Record of Murders Committed. The Troy Times publishes figures showing that the homicides in this country reported in the newspapers in 1896 number 10,652, as against 10,500 in 1895 and 9,800 in 1894, and 6,615 in 1893. The ary and the second by Lyman Abbott, Times says: "The number of murders in the last three years has therefore 1. "Dimetallism cannot exist unless increased out of proportion with the both metals are treated exactly alike increase in population. The reason for in the matter of coirage and given pre- this is undoubtedly the hard times, cisely the same debt-paying power: in which has compelled idigness upon the other words, that the mere use of two metals, as gold and silver, in the curwould be kept out of mischief. Idleness rency does not constitute true bimetal- begets drunkenness and pauperism and lism." 2. "Bimetallism is the concurdirectly or indirectly leads to crimes of

metal being equally a legal tender for Idleness begets crime. Legislation that any amount."-Illinois State Register. restricts trade, that contracts the currency, that bestows special favors on

Buffalo Times.

LAUGHTER SOMETIMES DISEASE It Occasionally Produces Untoward and Dangerous Results.

Is laughter a disease? It sometimes is unquestionably so, and it has been known to cause death. Some eminent neurologists have declared even moderate laughter a symptom of nervous hysteria and therefore abnormal and indicative of something wrong.

European physicians are now busy discussing the case of a man in Australia who is suffering from a nervous disease which manifests itself in paroxysms of laughter. He is about 30 years old, and for several years has been afflicted with uncontrollable fits of laughter, which occurred every few months. There gradually increased in frequency, until now he laughs a dozen or more times a day; in fact, he is laughing nearly all the time.

In the intervals between attacks the man is perfectly well. When an attack comes on it first manifests itself in a tickling at the extremities of the toes of the left foot. The man began laughing, and, as the tickling sensation extended up the body, his laughter became uncontrollable. When the feeling reached the level of the breast the man lost consciousness for a short time, after which he fully recovered. These attacks usually lasted two minutes. While they continued the man laughed in a forced and mirthless way.

"Laughter is a function when it is normal," was stated, "and it becomes a disease only when it is without cause and cannot be controlled. As Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes said, the human system is run by both water pow- Ind. er and wind power. Tears typify the water and laughter the wind. I suppose one power is as natural as the other, and each is equally normal and harmless. Laughter is merely excess Atchison Globe. of enjoyment. It becomes a disease only when its character has changed. In every asylum there are patients who is due to hpyer-excitation of the laugh-

'We would be better off as a race if there were more laughing. I think that the man who laughs too easily is better off than the misanthrope who never laughs at all. We know that laughter laughs at all. We know that laughter aids digestion, and that it acts beneficially in many nervous disorders. I cannot think that all laughter is a distribution of the control of the con ease or that it is a symptom of nervous disorder. The man who never laughs needs more attention than the man who laughs too much. As long as there is mirth in the laughter it is all right."-N. Y. World.

DOCTORS THE SHAH OF PERSIA. A New Jersey Physician Who Also Pre

scribes for a Vast Harem. What a novelty it would have seemed for a modern doctor to have been a physician to King Solomon and looked And not a whit less novel is the situation of Dr. William S. Vanneman, born and reared near Salem, N. J., and edu-cated at Princeton and the University Stomach Bitters, which, although it affords miles of lines and a bond and stock and reared near Salem, N. J., and eduof Pennsylvania, who is court physician to the shah of Persia, having under his care the shah's 600 wives and servants. And if one of the favorite wives should die through the doctor's negligencewell, the consequence is not pleasant to contemplate.

Dr. Vanneman was born 33 years ago on a farm near Salem. Dr. Vanneman went to Persia as a missionary under the direction of the Presbyterian board of missions. When the cholera raged in Persia Dr. Vanneman rendered valuable service. This service brought him under the notice of some of the highest officials in the Turkish empire. During the summer time the court officials and their harems pass their time at Tabriz. Here in 1895 Dr. Vanneman made the acquaintance of the shah's youngest son, and on several occasions the prince his friend, and when the latter's father was murdered by a fanatic first to extend sympathy. At the time the prince was named to succeed his brother as shah, instead of an elder brother, the new ruler sent for the American and offered him the position

of court physician. On August 10 last Dr. Vanneman and his wife set out from Tabriz, accompaning the shah's harem to Teheran, The caravan consisted of 20 carriages, the majority of the few in the land, and 500 horses laden with men, women pey was expected to take three weeks, the caravan traveling from 25 to 30 miles daily. Dr. Vanneman and his wife occupied one of the carriages, and they had three tents for camping at night. In addition to furnishing the physician with a retinue of servants, the shah gave him \$300 to buy food along the route. A native Persian ac companied the caravan as assistant .-N. Y. Press. A Disastrous Plague.

The rapid spread of the rinderpest, or

cattie plague, in South Africa, is oceasioning grave concern. A special commisioner sent out by the Cape parliament to investigate the situation reports that the preventive measures which have been undertaken were begun too late. He is convinced that the plague will run through the whole of Cape Colony and Natal, and that not one per cent. of the cattle can be saved. If the policy of killing cattle and compensating the natives is adopted, he believes that it will be followed by the worst war that Africa has experienced. It will be remembered that measures of this kind had much to do with the revolt of the Matabele tribes last spring. Dr. Koch, the eminent German bacteriologist, has gone to South Africa to study the disease, in the hope of discovering more than is now known of its crigin and propagation .- Youth's Companion.

Miss Sharpe-I celebrate my twenty-fourth birthday to-morrow. Miss Oldage-Indeed! And isn't it singular? So do I.

"Oh, but I celebrate mine for the first time!"-London Tit-Bits.

Lawyer-I must know the whole truth before I can successfully defend you. Have you told me everything? Prisoner-Except where I hid the money. I want that myself .- Detroit Free Press.

-Paris has 200 shops where horse ment is sold. The residents of the French metropolis last year consumed over 30,000 horses.

Sarsaparilla

The best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take

Our Every-Day Lives.

It is the road we are traveling, the every-day trend of our lives, which decides our moral and spiritual quality. The ends which we propose to ourselves are but points in our lives, while life itself is made up of the means we take to further them. All neglect of these means, all indifference to them, all undue haste to get through them, or to brush them aside as tiresome or unimportant, must therefore be fatal to the value of life and the growth of character.-N. Y. Missionary Work.

wrong for a missionary to have a piano for his children, it is wrong for the pastor of a Fifth avenue church to have one. If the foreign missionary must be faithful even unto martyrdom, so must the home pastor.-Rev.

We are all missionaries. If it is

The pain that tortures—sciatica. The cure that cures it—St. Jacobs Oil.

H. A. Gobin, Presbyterian, Evansville,

A woman sharpens a pencil pigeontoed .-

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is cry too much and too easily, and there are others whose loud laughter can be heard all through the building. Such laughter is a symptom of insanity and sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition

of the muceus surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best. No wonder that the old folks stand A troop of chiding mockers. When little boys wear trousers and Grown men wear knickerbockers.

-Washington Star. Use St. Jacobs Oil and say to rheumatism: Will see you laten'

Most young married couples begin house-keeping with hope and missit wedding pres-ents.—Atchison Globe.

To Get Out of the Way part of common sense. An obstruction of the bowels is a serious obstacle to health. To get this out of the way is an easy matter relief, never gripes and convulses like a drastic purgative. Dyspepsia, malarial kid-ney and rheumatic nilments and nervousness yield to this genial family medicine

A conn doctor says that if people walked more they would not have corns. If the didn't have to walk so much they wouldn't care for corns.—Washington Democrat.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Over 490,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco. Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00, all druggists. THERE seems to be nothing people enjoy

talking about so much as a married couple that don't get along very well.-Washing-

Some and stiff from cold; don't wait and suffer; use St. Jacobs Oil and get cured.

THE longer a woman has been married the larger a dollar grows to her. Firs stopped free and permanently cured.

treatise. Dr. Kline, 938 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

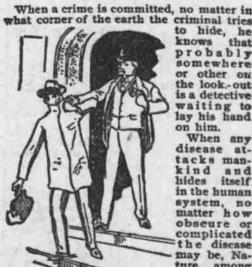
EVERYONE who doesn't have to light the fires in the morning preaches against using coal oil for that purpose. WHEN billious or costive, eat a Cascaret,

candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c. Our happiness is but an unhappiness more or less consoled.—N. Y. Weekly.

Use St. Jacobs Oil promptly and freely

and say good-bye to neuralgia. Some very trifling people are well posted on Scripture,—Washington Democrat.

Nature's Detectives.



is a detective lay his hand on him. When any disease attacks mancind and hides itself in the human system, no obscure or complicated the discase may be, Naher great dies has one that will eventually hunt down

to hide, he

probably

somewhere

the look out

and arrest that particular disease.

Lung and brouchial diseases are among the most baffling complaints which doctors have to deal with; because it isn't the lungs or bronchial tubes alone which are affected, but every corner of the system furnishes a lurking place for these clusive maladies. They change and reappear and dodge about the system under numberless disguises. They are almost always complicated with liver or stomach troubles, nervousness, neuralgia, or "general debility." The best detective remedy which Nature has provided to search out and arrest these perplexing allments is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It lays an arresting hand directly upon the poisonous, paralyz-ing elements hiding in the liver and diges-

tive organs. It gives the blood-making glands power to manufacture an abundant supply of pure, red, highly vitalized blood which reinforces the lungs with healthy tissue; feeds the nerve-centres with power, and builds up solid muscular flesh and active energy. Forweak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, nasal catarrh, bronchitis, severe coughs, asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest cough it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

